

HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. III.

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No. 150.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE
HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure nine subscribers and guarantee the payments, shall receive a tenth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the postmasters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications.

Hillsborough Academy.

THE exercises of the summer session of the Hillsborough Academy closed on the 22d day of November last, by a public examination of the students. The trustees who were present, would do themselves injustice by withholding the expression of their high and entire approbation of the manner in which the boys acquitted themselves. It is not their object at this time to enumerate the different studies of the various classes, or to discriminate the merits of the competitors for distinction; all were approved, with a very few exceptions—highly so—and many acquitted themselves in a manner which would have done honour to years much more mature.

The examination evinced, in the most satisfactory manner, that the time of the boys had been industriously improved, both by themselves and their teachers. The abilities of Mr. Rogers as a teacher of youth, require no eulogium from this board; they are well known and duly appreciated. The trustees of this institution believe they run no risk in recommending it to the public patronage. Its advantages are many and striking. Situated in a healthy climate, in the midst of a moral and religious society, under the direction of an able and industrious teacher; it is thought that the youth sent here will enjoy advantages not surpassed in any academy. And when it is recollected that this institution is, what every other in the state should be, literally a school preparatory to the university, it will readily be perceived that boys instructed here will have a decided advantage over those instructed elsewhere. An uniform plan of instruction, which should be adopted by all the academies in the state, has long been desired by those who have turned their attention to the subject, and the diversity of plans which have, and still do exist, has been felt to be a great evil. The studies of the youth in the Hillsborough Academy are conducted under the superintendence of the president and faculty of the University. The professor of languages, with such other member of the board as can be conveniently spared, attend the examinations—so that a boy's progress, from the time he enters the academy until he closes his course there, is witnessed by those to whom it is to be entrusted his future succeeding course; and when a boy passes through all the classes here, he enters immediately, without any additional examination, into the freshman class at college. There are some few of the advantages attending this institution, from its local situation. Its character is already high—we trust its future management will not have a tendency to diminish public confidence.

The Trustees.

Dec. 3. 47-3w
The editor of the Raleigh Star is requested to give the above three insertions, and forward his account to this office.

Hillsborough Academy.

THE exercises of this institution will be resumed on the first Monday in January. In addition to the studies already pursued as preparatory to admission into the University, an extensive English course will be commenced, which is designed to facilitate the subsequent studies of those who will be admitted. The French language will also be taught without any additional charge. Parents and guardians, who may wish to obtain further information respecting this school, with regard to the terms of tuition, rules, plan of studies, &c. shall have it on application to the subscriber.

John Rogers, Principal.

Who will receive a few students as boarders.

Dec. 3. 47-4w

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Col. William Sheppard, deceased, are requested to present them for settlement within the time specified by law, otherwise they will be barred recovery; and those indebted to come forward and pay what they owe respectively. As the claims against the estate are of an urgent nature, the administrator will be compelled to be equally urgent with those who are indebted to it.

John Rogers, Adm'r.

Dec. 2. 47-4w

NOTICE.

LOST or mislaid a note of hand for one hundred dollars, in which Sterling Harris was principal and John J. Carrington security. Harrison Parker witness, dated some time in May or June 1821, and payable the 25th of December following. All persons are hereby warned, that if they find the said note, or if it has ever been made.

Wm. Carrington, Jr.

Orange county, Nov. 30. 47-

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY.

COHEN'S OFFICE, 114, MARKET STREET.

Baltimore, Nov. 18, 1822.

WE have the pleasure to announce, that in consequence of the already extensive sales of Tickets in the STATE LOTTERY, the Drawing will take place on Thursday the 26th of DECEMBER, in the City of BALTIMORE, and will be completed in ten drawings only, under the superintendence of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council.

THE CAPITAL PRIZES IN THE STATE LOTTERY ARE

20,000 Dollars. 10,000 Dollars. 5,000 Dollars.
10,000 Dollars. 5,000 Dollars. 3,000 Dollars.

&c. &c.—not near Two Blanks to a Prize—the whole to be floating, and payable in cash.

Whole Tickets, \$100—HALVES, \$50—QUARTERS, \$25—EIGHTHS, \$12 50.

To be had in the greatest variety of Numbers at

COHEN'S

Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114, Market-street, Baltimore.

Where, in the two last State Lotteries, were sold the great Capital of 40,000 dollars to a gentleman in Albemarle County, Virginia—the 10,000 dollars to a gentleman in Lancaster, Ohio; besides no less than SEVEN CAPITALS of 5,000 dollars each, to various parts of the Union.

In addition to the above, the unparalleled success attending distant Adventurers at COHEN'S OFFICE, was again evidenced in the Monument Lottery, which was finished last month—the TWO HIGHEST CAPITALS, and numerous others, were sold at COHEN'S, viz.—No. 17973, the great capital of 3,000 dollars, in a Whole Ticket to a gentleman of Alexandria—No. 5832, the capital of 20,000 dollars, in Shares, one half owned in Norfolk, Va.—besides No. 3218, a prize of 5,000 dollars, to a gentleman of Philadelphia.

ORDERS from any part of the United States, either by mail, (post paid,) or by private conveyance, including the Cash or prizes in any of the Baltimore Lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application, addressed to

J. I. COHEN, Jr.—Baltimore.

COHEN'S "Lottery Gazette and Register," which is published every Week, will contain the Official List of each drawing; and will be forwarded throughout the Lottery, gratis, to all who purchase their Tickets at COHEN'S OFFICE.—Those who wish to receive the drawings will mention it when they send on their Orders.

Baltimore, Nov. 18, 1822.

47-3w

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber wishes to sell one tract of land, containing
Two hundred Acres,
lying on Cain creek, also one ditto, four miles from Hillsborough, containing
One hundred Acres;

one ditto, ten miles from Hillsborough, on the stage road leading from Hillsborough to Chapel Hill, containing
One hundred and four Acres,
well watered and timbered.

Also my House and Lot in the town of Hillsborough, a good dwelling house, and all necessary out-houses. Terms will be made easy, and no doubt to suit purchasers, by applying to the subscriber.

Meredith Adams.

Dec. 14. 42-4w

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale that valuable Plantation and well known House of Entertainment where he now lives, two miles east from Hillsborough; the house is well finished and roomy, with a good kitchen, good stables, and all other necessary out-houses; with an Old Mill, in good order, calculated to make two thousand gallons of oil per annum. The land is rich, and the plantation in good repair, with a good meadow and orchard, as well as timbered and watered, affording two excellent springs, and the situation is as healthy as any in the state. All of which will be sold on reasonable terms; or should it be desired, the house and plantation will be sold separate from the mill.

Wm. Pickett.

M.B. The subscriber continues to purchase Flax Seed at his oil mill, as usual, at eighty cents per bushel.

Orange county, 11th mo. 13. 42-4w

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the large and convenient dwelling house and lot where he now lives, in the town of Hillsborough. The lot contains an acre of ground. The house contains eight rooms, well finished, with a large garret room; adjoining the house is a dining room, 30 by 16 feet, well finished. The other improvements on the lot are a kitchen, smoke house, barn, stable, carriage house, &c. and a well of excellent water within a few feet of the Kitchen door. It would form an eligible situation for a large family, or any person disposed to keep a private boarding house.

The terms will be accommodating. Any application by mail, for further and more particular information, will be attended to without delay.

John Witherspoon.

July 16. 27-1f

Five Dollars Reward.

LOST in Hillsborough, at the general muster on the 3d of October last, a Horseman's Pistol, brass mountings, London make, the lock springs on rollers, stamped "W. Kettland," the ramrod mahogany. A new twilled saddle blanket was also lost at the same time. Five dollars reward will be given for the detection of the thief and the recovery of the articles, or two and a half dollars for the pistol and blanket alone.

Thomas Bilbo.

Dec. 3. 47-3w

COTTON GIN.

THE subscribers have put into operation in Hillsborough a Cotton Gin, where cotton will be cleaned at short notice.

Kirkland & Webb.

Nov. 13. 44-

Printing neatly executed.

AT THIS OFFICE.

Houses and Lots in Hillsborough, FOR SALE.

DR O'FARRELL will sell all his houses and lots, either in the whole or singly. Prime Cider by the quart, and domestic Wine equal to any imported. Also Montanus's Hebrew Bible, and Buxtorf's Hebrew Lexicon and Grammar.

Oct. 16. 40-1f

ALEXANDER & HARRISON,

HAVE on hand the following articles, which they will sell at very reduced prices to suit the times.

Best Saddles, cut back trees, at \$16 00 cash.
Plated Gig Harness, 40 00
Common ditto, 25 00
Plated Carriage Harness, elegant, 85 00
Common ditto, 55 00
Breech Bands, by the pair, 8 50
Blind Bridles, 2 25

and all other articles in proportion. They will also credit their work six and twelve months, at a moderate advance on the above prices, or receive in payment any kind of produce. Their shop is on Queen Street over Dr. Webb's medical shop.

January 9, 1822. 100-1f

D. HEARTT

Proposes publishing, in Hillsborough, N. C. a religious paper, to be entitled

THE NORTH CAROLINA

Evangelical Intelligencer,

In which will be given the most important information relative to the spread of the gospel, and the consequent melioration of the condition of the human family; with such other intelligence as may be interesting to the christian reader; occasionally enlivened with religious and moral essays, and lighter articles tending to promote christian charity and heavenly-mindedness.

PROSPECTUS.

TO a contemplative mind it is pleasing to look abroad over the various portions of the globe, and observe the improvements which are daily taking place in the condition of mankind. We perceive the dark clouds of ignorance and error, of superstition and fanaticism, gradually wasting away, and the horizon gilded with a brightness indicating the approach of a morning glorious to humanity and rich with blessings to the children of men. These heart-cheering prospects are the natural results of extended information, but more particularly the blessed effects of an expanding knowledge of the divine precepts of the christian religion. A general thirst for knowledge seems to be awakened, and the efforts now making by missionary, bible, and other societies, to diffuse the religion of the gospel, and to inculcate a more attentive observance of our civil, moral, and religious duties, are attended with a success cheering to the heart of the philanthropist.

It is under such circumstances that we present to the friends of christianity in this and the neighboring states, proposals for publishing in this place a weekly paper, calculated to aid the cause in which so many are engaged; and are induced to hope that such an establishment would not be among the least efficient means of promoting religious information. By the multiplication of political papers the minds of the people of this favoured country have been enlightened in the science of government, and the nations of the earth. Through the same means it is not reasonable to expect that moral darkness may be dissipated, the love of religion be inculcated, and a warmth be infused into the hearts of believing christians which would urge them to still greater exertions. For though we are pleased in contemplating the general advancement of christian knowledge, and the meliorated condition of mankind; yet we find much to lament when we look around us and perceive how many are still entangled in slothful ignorance, the victims of vice and immorality. Though living in a christian land, there are some, alas many, who never enter a church, who never open a bible, who never reflect on the cause or the purpose of their existence. May not the diffusion of religious intelligence tend to remove this listlessness? May it not excite to inquiry? May it not lead to conviction? to reformation? The continual droppings of water will wash the hardest stones; may not weekly admonitions and repeated examples melt hearts of stone? Surely there is room to hope that the contemplated work, if properly encouraged, may contribute in some small degree, towards hastening that glorious period, when "the mountain of the Lord's house shall be established in the top of the mountains, and shall be exalted above the hills; and all nations shall flow unto it."

In present of this prospectus to the public, it is unnecessary further to explain the nature of the proposed publication. In its conduct, all possible care will be taken to select such matter as may be most interesting and instructive; and the promised assistance of several eminent divines, it is expected, will add usefulness and respectability to the work.

CONDITIONS.

The Evangelical Intelligencer will be published once a week, and contain eight quarto pages, neatly printed on good paper.

The price will be three dollars a year, if paid in advance; otherwise four dollars will be demanded.

No subscriptions received for less than one year, and no subscription will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. A failure to give notice before the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered as a new engagement.

To persons procuring eight subscribers, and remitting the amount of the subscriptions, the paper will be sent gratis.

The publication will commence as soon as sufficient encouragement is obtained to defray the expense.

Persons holding subscriptions are requested to forward to this office the names of the subscribers they may have obtained—retaining the proposals till further notice.

BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

CONGRESS.

Monday, December 9.

After the presentation and reference of petitions, twenty three in number—On motion of Mr. Mallory, of Vt. it was

Resolved, That the committee on revolutionary pensions be directed to inquire into the expediency of allowing such persons who may have been stricken from the pension roll, to make new application, and be placed thereon, on complying with the requisitions of the pension laws of 1818 and 1820.

On motion of Mr. McSherry of Pa. it was

Resolved, That the committee on the public lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of extending the provisions of the act for the relief of the purchasers of the public lands passed on the 2d of March, 1821, so as to permit all such persons to avail themselves of its provisions, as have not heretofore done so.

On motion of Mr. Bassett, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Taylor, of New York, being called to the chair, on the bill, reported at the last session, "concerning the disbursement of public moneys."

Mr. Bassett made some remarks explaining the object of the bill; when on motion of Mr. Smith of Md. the committee rose, and the bill was ordered to be printed.

Tuesday, Dec. 10.

THE PIRATES.

Mr. CONDIOT, of New Jersey, rose to make a motion. In the message of the president to both houses of congress, at the opening of the session, he said, a very brief allusion was made to Piracies committed in the West Indies. All that was said on that subject is comprised in a short paragraph, which Mr. C. read. Intelligence has been recently received, and probably since that part of the message was penned, of transactions, so flagrant and outrageous in their character, as to call imperiously for the early and efficient interposition of this house. The premature death of the gallant and lamented Alien has excited a spirit of indignation throughout our country, unequalled since the late war. It calls loudly for retributive justice, from those lawless barbarians, and I hope to see with as little delay as practicable, a competent force, at the disposal of the executive, under some one of our most experienced naval officers, with ample powers and instructions to ferret them out of their lurking holes, and to drag them to a condign and speedy punishment. A speedy punishment, because I have no idea of incurring the delay, or the hazard of transporting them here, or of extending to them a trial by jury, with all the delays incident to our courts of justice. They have placed themselves beyond the protection of the laws of civilized society; they have set at open defiance the laws of God and man; their hand is against every man, and every man's hand should combine against them. And the most effectual restraint which you can impose upon their barbarities, is to furnish to them the spectacle of a few dozen of their leaders suspended by the halter, from the yard-arms of some of our public ships. Deeming it expedient that congress should, at an early period, adopt some decisive measures on this subject, I submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on naval affairs be instructed to inquire, and report as early as may be, what further measures are necessary, not only for the more efficient protection of our commerce in the West India seas from piracy, but for the entire extirpation of those freebooters, and the punishment of those who may be found to aid and abet them.

This resolution having been read—Mr. Johnston, of Lou. inquired, if there was not upon the table a message from the president of the United States, upon this subject.

The speaker said that there was such a message on the table, received yesterday, which he had not had an opportunity yet to present to the house.

On motion of Mr. Johnston, the resolution moved by Mr. Condiot was ordered to lie on the table; and

The following message from the president was then read, and referred to the committee on naval affairs.

To the house of representatives

Recent information of the multiplied outrages and depredations, which have been committed on our seamen and commerce, by the pirates in the West Indies and Gulf of Mexico, exemplified by the death of a very meritorious officer, seems to call for some prompt and decisive measures on the part of the government. All the public vessels adapted to that service, which can be spared from other indispensable duties, are already employed in it; but, from the knowledge which has been acquired of the places from whence these outrages

issue, and to which they escape from danger, it appears that it will require a particular kind of force, capable of pursuing them into the shallow waters to which they retire, effectually to suppress them. I submit to the consideration of congress the propriety of organizing such a force for that important object.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, 6th Dec. 1822.

On motion of Mr. Hemphill, the bill, reported at the last session, entitled "A bill to procure the necessary surveys, plans, and estimates, on the subject of roads and canals," was now referred to a committee of the whole house on the state of the union.

On motion of Mr. F. Johnson, of Ky. it was

Resolved, That the committee on naval affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of allowing to the widowed mother of lieut. W. H. Allen, of the United States navy, a half pay pension for five years.

CLOTHING THE MILITIA

The house then, on motion of Mr. Cannon, resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill for clothing the militia when in actual service—Mr. Condict in the chair.

The bill was read through. No amendment being proposed to the bill, the committee of the whole rose and reported it to the house. On the question to engross it for a third reading—

Mr. Hardin suggested that this bill ought to have a more full examination before it was finally acted upon; and he therefore moved that the bill lie upon the table, and be printed for the use of the members.

Which motion was agreed to.

Wednesday, Dec. 11.

Mr. Colden, of New York, submitted for consideration the following resolution, which lies on the table one day of course.

Resolved, That the president of the United States be requested to lay before this house such information as he may possess, with regard to any hostile expedition which may have been prepared in the United States, and sailed from thence, within the present year, against the territory or dependency of any power in amity with the U. States, and to inform this house whether any measures have been taken to bring to condign punishment persons who may have been concerned in such expedition, contrary to the laws of the U. States.

Mr. Williamson, of Maine, laid the following resolution upon the table:

Resolved, That the several petitions and the subject matters embraced in resolutions referred to the several standing committees the last session, and not reported upon, be again referred to similar committees.

OCCUPATION OF COLUMBIA RIVER.

The bill of the last session, providing for the occupation of the mouth of the Columbia river, being next in order—

Mr. Floyd, said he was not at the moment ready to present the information on this subject, which he was prepared, at any time during the last session, to have laid before the house; but, not wishing the consideration of the subject to be long deferred on his account, he moved to go into committee with a view to retaining for the bill its present place in the orders of the day.

The house accordingly went in and out of committee upon it, leave was given to sit again, and the bill was ordered to be re-printed.

Thursday, December 12.

The house then resumed the consideration of the resolution, yesterday submitted by Mr. Colden, relative to the Porto Rico expedition.

Mr. Little moved an amendment to the resolution, which after some debate was negatived.

Mr. Williamson called up the resolution, which he yesterday submitted respecting recommitment to the committees of subjects not acted upon last session; which resolution was by the house, modified and amended so as to read as follows:

Resolved, That the several petitions and resolutions referred to the several standing and select committees, the last session, and not finally acted upon, be again referred to the same committees.

The engrossed bill "for the relief of the registers and receivers of public money of the several land officers," was read a third time.

The engrossed bill "fixing the compensation of receivers of public moneys for their services in transmitting public moneys to safe places of deposit," was read a third time—and ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Bassett, the house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill for imposing more rigorous checks on the disbursement of public money.

On motion of Mr. Bassett, the bill was amended by adding to it the following, as a new section:

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That no security given to, or obligation entered into with, the government shall be in any wise impaired by the dismissing any officer or from failure of the president to dismiss any officer coming under the provisions of this act."

Another slight amendment being made

The committee rose and reported the bill; and on motion of Mr. Bissett, who did not wish to precipitate the bill through the house the consideration of the report was for the present deferred.

Friday, Dec. 13.

Mr. Newton, from the committee of commerce, reported a bill to repeal the third section of the act, entitled "An act supplementary to an act, entitled 'An act concerning navigation.'" [This bill provides, "that the third section of the act, entitled 'An act supplementary to an act, entitled, 'An act concerning navigation,' passed 15th of May, 1820, be, and the same is hereby repealed."] The bill was read the first and second time, and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-day; and was subsequently read a 3d time, passed, and sent to the senate for concurrence.

Mr. Fuller, from the committee on naval affairs, to which was referred the message of the president, upon the subject of piracy reported "A bill authorizing an additional naval force for the suppression of piracy;" which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to the committee of the whole house on the state of the union.

On motion of Mr. Tomlinson, it was Resolved. That the committee of commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing the act passed April 26th, 1816, by which was allowed an additional compensation of fifty per cent. to the compensations of certain officers of the customs therein named.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the union, and took up the bill authorizing an additional naval force for the suppression of piracy, which authorizes the president of the United States to purchase or construct a sufficient number of vessels, in addition to those now employed, of such burthen and construction as he may deem necessary, and to fit, equip, and man the same for immediate service, for the purpose of repressing piracy and affording effectual protection to the citizens and commerce of the United States in the Gulf of Mexico, and the seas and territories adjacent; and that the sum of — dollars be appropriated to meet the expenditure to be incurred as aforesaid.

Mr. Fuller presented a letter from the secretary of the navy, embracing the details of force necessary to be provided, and an estimate of the cost thereof, which was read. In conformity to the suggestion contained in that document, and in the opinion of the naval committee, Mr. F. moved to fill the blank in the bill with the sum of \$60,000—declining to urge any arguments in support of the measure itself, as not considering them necessary.

The motion to fill the blank was agreed to.

After considerable debate, not in opposition to the measure; but mostly as to whether it would be best to build or purchase vessels, Mr. A. Smith, of Va. proposed to give authority to pursue the pirates by land into the West India Islands, but this being opposed he finally withdrew his motion, and the bill was reported to the house in its original form, and was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time. It was accordingly read a third time, passed, without a division, and ordered to be sent to the senate for concurrence.

Legislature of North Carolina.

SENATE.

Wednesday, Dec. 11.

The speaker laid before the senate a letter from his excellency the governor, accompanied by the annual report of the board of internal improvements, together with the several reports of the state engineer.

On motion of Mr. Baker of Gates, the board of internal improvements was requested to have the said documents printed.

Mr. Branch, from the committee of internal improvements, to whom was referred a resolution, directing them to inquire into the nature and extent of the contract existing between the state and Hamilton Fulton, engineer, reported a letter from his excellency the governor, on the subject.

On motion of Mr. M'Kay, the said report was recommitted to the same committee, with instructions to report specially the contract existing between the board of internal improvements and the civil engineer.

Mr. Troy presented a resolution, instructing the committee on internal improvement to inquire into the expediency of appropriating a sum not exceeding \$500 dollars from the fund set apart for internal improvement, for the purpose of clearing out and rendering navigable, Waccamaw river, in Columbus county, from Waccamaw Lake to the South Carolina line; which was agreed to.

Mr. Williams presented the petition of Sundry inhabitants of the town of Washington, praying for the organization of one or more fire engine companies, together with a bill to carry the prayer of the petitioners into effect.—Referred.

The following bills were presented:

By Mr. Lindsay, a bill to prevent the

fire hunting of fowls in Currituck county.

Mr. Devane, a bill to alter the place of holding regimental and battalion musters in New Hanover county.

Mr. Brownrigg, a bill for the better regulation of the militia—Which bills were read the first time.

The bill authorizing county courts to take one bond only of a guardian, to two or more minors, holding property in common, after undergoing amendments, was read the third time; and ordered to be engrossed.

The engrossed bill appointing commissioners to assess damages sustained by the establishment of Horton's turnpike road, was read the second and third time, and ordered to be enrolled.

Thursday, December 12.

A message was sent to the house of commons stating, that they have passed a bill authorizing courts to take one bond only of a guardian to two or more minors holding property in common.

Mr. Outlaw, from the committee to whom was referred the resolution directing them to inquire into the expediency of making a new arrangement in the congressional districts, made a report thereon, stating the federal numbers, in each county, which was ordered to lie on the table.

The resolution reported by Mr. Ward, from the committee of claims, on the petition of Terence Pelletier and others, was rejected.

A balloting was ordered to take place to-morrow, for councillors of state for the ensuing year, and proposing also to ballot immediately for a commissioner of internal improvements, and nominating J. M. Nixon for that appointment.

Mr. Shober from the balloting committee for senator, stated the votes as follows:

Branch 89—Stokes 54—Yancey 46. John Minnes was placed on the pension list, and allowed \$60 per annum.

The following bills were presented, viz:

By Mr. Whitfield, a bill to appoint commissioners for the town of Kinston in Lenoir county, and to enlarge their powers; Also a bill to appoint trustees for Kinston academy, and to regulate the same.

Mr. Spaight, a bill to authorize the building of a toll bridge over Dan River in Caswell county, near Milton, and to incorporate a company for that purpose; and

Mr. Jones, a bill to extend and improve the two state roads leading from Wilkesborough to the Tennessee line; which bills passed their first reading, and the latter, on motion of Mr. J. referred to the committee on internal improvements.

Mr. Sumner from the balloting committee for a commissioner of internal improvement, reported that John Owen was elected.

Mr. Spaight presented a resolution instructing the judiciary committee to inquire into the expediency of amending an act passed in 1820, further pointing out the duties of guardians, so as not to require such guardians whose bonds are solvent to renew them every three years, and to prevent costs from being collected from those who have to renew them.

Mr. M'Kay, a bill to regulate in part the practice in the superior and county courts—which passed its first reading.

Mr. Ward, from the committee of claims, to whom was referred the resolution concerning the heirs of Jo. Cunningham, made a report which was not concurred in—Nays 31—yeas 24.

The bill to regulate the charges of sheriffs, coroners, &c. passed its 3d reading.

Friday, December 13.

On motion of Mr. Glisson, the engrossed resolution, in favor of the heirs of Joseph Cunningham, sen. and which was rejected by the senate on the 12th inst. was re-considered and referred to a select committee.

Mr. Barringer presented the following resolution.

Whereas, from the frequent ballotings for senator to the congress of the United States, it appears highly improbable that any person will be elected, who may unite the approbation of a majority of the good people of this state; Resolved therefore, that the further balloting for a senator to represent this state in the congress of the U. States be postponed until the next session of the general assembly of this states. On which resolution, the yeas and nays were demanded by Mr. Glisson; which are as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Barringer, Bray, Bethune, Blackwell, Cameron, Caloway, Davis, Green, Legrand, Marshall, M'Kay, M'Leary, Miller, Outlaw, Parker, Raiburn, Shober, Seawell, Torrence, Vanhook, Williamson, Wade, and Wall—23.

NAYS.—Messrs. Albritton, Baker, of Brunswick, Baird, Brownrigg, Baker, of Gates, Boddie, Beasley, Carson, Culpepper, Devance, Flowers, Glisson, George, Houze, Hatch, Hyman, Howell, Person, Peebles, Richardson, Robinson, Spaight, Sneed, Sumner, Sullivan, Troy, Williams, Whitfield, Ward, Jordan, Jacobs, Jones, and Lindsay—33.

Mr. Vanhook, presented a resolution, instructing the military committee to inquire into the expediency of having the military laws, heretofore passed, and

which may be passed this session, collected up in a pamphlet form, and sent with the acts of assembly, one copy for each field officer and captain—which was agreed to.

Mr. Branch, from the committee on internal improvement, who were instructed to inquire into the nature of the contract existing between the board for internal improvement and the civil engineer, reported a copy of said contract—which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Shober, from the committee of propositions and grievances, reported a bill to restore Davis Etheridge of Camden county, to credit—which was read the first time.

The senate resolved itself into a committee of the whole, (Mr. Per on in the chair) on the bill to provide a revenue for the payment of the civil list and contingent charges of government, for 1823; which being gone through, the chairman reported the amendments to the house; but which were not taken up before the house adjourned.

Saturday, December 14.

Mr. Cameron, from the judiciary committee to whom was referred a bill to amend the act of 1817, concerning promissory notes and other negotiable instruments, reported the same without amendment. The bill was read the second time, and, on motion, indefinitely postponed.

Mr. C. from the same committee, to whom was referred the resolution directing an inquiry into the expediency of passing a law respecting the issuing of grants on surveys, including the margins and beds of rivers only, returned the same, and the committee was discharged from the further consideration of it.

Mr. Glisson, from the select committee, to whom was referred the engrossed resolution in favor of the heirs of Joseph Cunningham, sen. reported the same, with a statement of facts thereon; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Received from the house of commons a message, stating that they have passed the engrossed bill from the senate, to amend the act of 1810, concerning feme covert's, how to pass lands, with sundry amendments; which amendments were agreed to.

Mr. Graves presented a resolution instructing the military committee to inquire into the expediency of so amending the militia laws, that some certain system of uniformity may be established in uniform of militia officers—which was agreed to.

Mr. Shober presented the petition of Geo. Ray and others, of Stokes county, praying for the passage of a law authorizing the sheriff of said county to collect arrears of taxes due in said county to a former sheriff. Referred.

Received from the house of commons, a message stating that they have passed a bill appointing commissioners to view and lay off the road leading across the mountains from Wilkesborough to Mrs. Bogle's in Iredell; also a bill directing the time and place of selling lands and slaves under execution; and also a resolution in favor of Samuel Whitaker—which were read the 1st time.

The bill to repeal in part, an act directing the designation of hands, and how they shall be compelled to work under overseers of roads in the counties of Lincoln, Columbus, Burke and Rockingham, was read the third time.

Mr. Baker presented a bill to cede to the United States all that parcel Chowan river between Sandy Point and B. net's creek—which was read the first time.

Received from the house of commons a message, stating their concurrence in the amendment of the senate to the engrossed bill incorporating Golden Fleece Lodge, No. 74, at Milton. Whereupon the said bill was ordered to be engrossed.

The bill to provide a revenue for the payment of the civil list, &c. of 1823, was read the second time, amended and passed.

Monday, Dec. 15.

Mr. Sneed presented a bill to consolidate and amend the several laws in relation to the processioning of land; which was read the first time, and referred to a select committee.

Mr. Cameron, from the judiciary committee, to whom was referred the petition of sundry persons of color, in Hertford county, praying the repeal of the act of last session, declaring slaves competent witnesses against free persons of color; reported a bill for the repeal of said act—which was read the 1st time.

Mr. C. from the same committee to whom was referred a resolution, directing an inquiry into the expediency of amending the laws touching the removal of suits from one court to another—also, the laws granting appeals from the superior to the supreme court, reported a bill to amend the act of 1821, to promote the administration of justice—which was read the first time and passed.

Mr. C. from the same committee, to whom was referred the resolution, instructing them to inquire into the expediency of so modifying the law prescribing the punishment for perjury, so as not to dismember the person, reported that it is inexpedient to alter or modify said law—which was concurred in.

Mr. Shober, from the committee of proposition and grievances, to whom was

referred the petition of the Baptists of Raleigh, concerning the Baptists meeting house in said city, reported a resolution, authorizing Southy Bond, deacon of said church, to remove and rebuild the present meeting house to the north side of Moore square, &c. which was concurred in, and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Graves presented a bill to repeal part of the act of 1803, relative to the entering of vacant and unappropriated lands—which was read the 1st time.

Mr. Branch presented a resolution proposing to appoint a joint select committee to inquire into the administration of the banks of this state, whether any of them have exacted more than six per cent. for discounts; and whether they have, in good faith, complied with the terms of their charters, by paying specie for their notes—which was agreed to, and Messrs. Branch, Williamson, Seawell, Miller and Outlaw, appointed a committee on the part of the senate.

The bill to repeal part of the act of 1810, establishing the mode of elections in Buncombe county—the bill to regulate the patrol of Richmond—the bill to incorporate the Mecklenburg agricultural society; and a bill to appoint commissioners, and to incorporate the town of Huntsville, in Surry county, were read the third time and ordered to be engrossed.

The bill to provide a revenue for the payment of the civil list and contingent charges of government, was, after undergoing several amendments, read the third time, and ordered to be engrossed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Wednesday, December 11.

A message was sent to the senate proposing to ballot immediately for a commissioner of internal improvements, in the place of gen. Wm. Cowan resigned, and nominating major James Owen for that appointment—for a major general of the second division, nominating James M'Kay; and also for councillors of state for the ensuing year.

The committee on education were instructed to enquire into the expediency of appropriating the amount of taxes on sales at auction, for the support of such schools as may exist in towns where the taxes are collected.

Mr. Gary, from the balloting committee for senator, reported the state of the votes as follows:

Branch 86, Stokes 53, Yancey 51. The following bills were presented: By Mr. Stephens, a bill to amend an act passed in 1821 respecting the county courts of Columbus.

Mr. Cherry, a bill to incorporate Sharon Lodge No. 78 in Pitt County.

Mr. White a bill granting further time to perfect titles of lands.

Mr. S. A. Bryan, a bill to enable Mary Neil of Bertie, to hold such property as she may hereafter acquire—which bills passed their first reading, and the latter was referred to the committee of propositions and grievances.

The house took up the consideration of the bill respecting feme covert's, and the question recurring on the amendment proposed by Mr. L. Martin, it was adopted, yeas 79, nays 40, and the bill passed its 3d reading.

Thursday, Dec. 12.

Mr. Mebane, from the judiciary committee, to whom was referred the resolution directing them to inquire into the expediency of enforcing further restrictions upon the emigration of free persons of color, made a report recommending the passage of a bill to amend an act passed in the year 1793, ch. 444, which report was concurred in, and the bill passed its first reading.

On motion of Mr. Brower, the judiciary committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of so altering the attachment laws as to make money in the hands of executors, administrators, clerks, sheriffs and constables, liable to the discharge of debts due creditors.

Mr. Ormand, a bill to incorporate Durham Creek Academy, in Beaufort county.

Mr. Spaight, a bill to authorize the securities of James Eastwood, late sheriff of Greene, to collect arrears of taxes for the years therein mentioned.

Mr. Lewis, a bill making compensation to the jurors of the superior and county courts of Franklin.

Mr. Gilchrist, a bill making the officials of the secretary of state, evidence in certain cases—which bills passed their first reading.

Received from the senate the report of the board of internal improvements, accompanied with sundry reports on various rivers, roads, &c. by the civil engineer, and proposing to have the same printed under the direction of the board which was agreed to, and the report referred to the committee on internal improvements.

The name of James M. Nixon was withdrawn from the nomination for a commissioner of internal improvements.

The bill authorizing county courts to take one bond only for a guardian, &c. passed its first reading.

The bill concerning the duty of jurors, on which the house was engaged on its adjournment, was referred to Messrs. Fisher, Lamb, Moore, Mebane and Evans.

Mr. Massey from the balloting committee for major general of the second

division, reported that James M'Kay was duly elected.

A message was returned to the senate, in answer to the one received, proposing to ballot for councillors of state, nominating Theo. Lacy, Allen Rogers, Wm. Davidson, Thos. Wynns, Gidcon Alston, William Blackledge, Benjamin Robinson and David Gillespie.

Mr. C. Bell, a bill to amend an act to prevent the obstruction of the navigation of the Currituck Inlet, passed in the year 1798.

Mr. Barringer, a bill concerning the appointment of guardians by the superior courts; and

Mr. Gilchrist, a bill concerning the duty and compensation of county trustees.—These bills were read the first time, and the two latter referred to the judiciary committee.

The bill declaring what hoghead and barrel staves shall be merchantable was read the 3d time.

The bill directing the time and place of selling lands and slaves under execution passed its 3d reading.

Friday, December 13.

Mr. Mebane, from the judiciary committee, to whom was referred the resolution directing them to inquire into the expediency of altering or amending the laws relative to vagrants, gamblers, &c. made a report recommending the passage of a bill to amend an act to empower the county courts to provide for the safekeeping of the estates of idiots and lunatics—which bill was read the first time.

Mr. Cox, from the balloting committee for colonel of cavalry, attached to the 8th brigade, reported that Matthew Young was elected.

The bill to repeal the 12th section of an act passed in 1818, respecting the reporting of the decisions of the supreme court; and also an act passed in 1821, on the same subject, were read the third time, amended and passed.

Mr. Barringer presented the memorial of sundry citizens of Raleigh, praying that the day for the meeting of the assembly be altered to some other day in the week, in order to prevent the violation of the Sabbath, occasioned by the members arrival in the city on that day. Referred to the committee on propositions and grievances.

Mr. Boykin presented the petition of sundry inhabitants of New Hanover, praying to be added to the county of Sampson. Referred to the same committee.

Mr. Blair, from the special committee, on that part of the governor's message relative to a cession to the United States, by this state, of a certain tract of land, on Ocracoke Island, for the purpose of erecting a Light-House, made a report recommending the passage of a bill to carry their object into effect—which bill passed its first, second and third reading.

The bill to provide for the collection of debts due the state, which do not exceed \$100, passed its third reading.

The bill to amend an act passed in 1806, for the more convenient administration of justice, by providing relief for the counties in which suits may so accumulate that they cannot be tried at the regular terms, being on its 2d reading, a motion was made by Mr. Lamb for its indefinite postponement, and negatived—yeas 94, nays 30—and the bill passed its 3d reading.

The bill to alter the time of the meeting of the general assembly, on motion of Mr. Pugh, was indefinitely postponed—yeas 82, nays 42.

Mr. Jones presented a bill to alter the mode of electing constables in Camden county, which was rejected.

Saturday, December 14.

Mr. Moore, from the committee to whom was referred the memorial of the inhabitants of the town of Wilmington, relative to the navigation of the river from that place to the bar, made a report recommending the passage of a bill on the subject, entitled a bill to improve the navigation of Cape-Fear river below Wilmington.

Mr. Hellen, from the committee on military land warrants, made reports unfavorable on the petitions of John Wiley and Mason King; and reported favorably on those of A. M. Hooper, Mary Fleming, Josiah Nowell, heirs of John Martin, John Baker, and heirs of William Baker.

The bill to amend an act passed in 1807, to regulate the charges of sheriffs, coroners, &c. passed its 1st reading.

Mr. Ward, from the committee to whom was referred the resolution directing them to inquire into the propriety of prohibiting slaves attending general musters and elections, reported that such prohibition is inexpedient.

Mr. Mebane, from the committee on the Cherokee Lands, to whom was referred that part of the governor's message which relates to reservations of lands by Cherokee Indians, under the provisions of the treaties concluded at the Cherokee agency in 1817, and at the city of Washington in 1819; also the resolution directing them to inquire into the propriety of applying to congress to extinguish such claims, made a report recommending the passage of a resolution requesting our representatives in congress to use their influence to effect the extinguishment of said claims.

The resolution appointing the treasurer, secretary and comptroller of state, a board to settle the claims of the mil-

itia of Onslow, Bladen and Jones counties, called out to suppress an insurrection of the negroes in 1821, was, on motion of Mr. Hellen, indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Barringer presented a bill to authorize Thomas Cobbs to build a bridge across Neuse river, in Wake county.

Monday, Dec. 16.

Mr. Mebane presented a resolution directing the secretary of state to issue to the trustees of the University, military land warrants in every case, founded on the muster roll of the continental line of this state, for such quantities of land as the soldiers themselves, or their representatives, are entitled to, which warrants have not been heretofore issued, & that they hold the same in trust for those justly entitled to them, which was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Strange, Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of altering the laws relative to the inspection of flour and tobacco. Referred to Messrs. Strange, Blair, Mebane, Henry and Graham.

A message was received from the senate proposing to ballot immediately for a commissioner of internal improvements, in the place of Isaac T. Avery, esq. resigned, and nominating Robert Williamson, of Lincoln, for that appointment.

The bill to repeal in part an act of assembly directing the designation of hands and how they shall be compelled to work under overseers of roads hereafter in the counties of Lincoln, Columbus, Burke and Rockingham—and the bill to appoint commissioners to contract with Jeremiah Land for 20 acres to erect a new town upon and for other purposes, passed their first reading.

Mr. Rea, from the balloting committee for a commissioner of internal improvements, reported that Robert Williamson was duly elected a commissioner.

The bill to amend the road laws; the bill to amend an act passed in 1777, making provision for the poor and other purposes—and the bill to exempt teachers and students of private seminaries from the performance of public duties, were indefinitely postponed on their 2d reading.

A committee consisting of Messrs. Henry, Moore, Fisher, Strange and Graham, were appointed to act in connection with the committee on the part of the senate, relative to an examination into the administration of the banks of this state.

The bill granting further time to perfect titles of lands; and the bill to amend an act passed in 1819, to give to the county courts power to regulate special elections, was read the 3d time. The senate having concurred in all the amendments made by this house, in the bill respecting fence covers, it passed its 3d reading.

The bill to amend an act passed in 1816, for the more convenient administration of justice, being read the third time, Mr. Lamb moved its indefinite postponement, which was negatived 83 to 37. Mr. Lamb then moved an amendment to the bill, which was also rejected 84 to 40.

The following bills were presented:

By Mr. Lamb, a bill to increase the powers of the supreme court in particular cases, and to more effectually promote the administration of justice.

Mr. Brickell, a bill to alter the time of holding the superior courts in the 1st judicial circuit.

Mr. Lewis, a bill to amend an act passed at the present session to allow commissions to the constables in the counties of Warren, Northampton and Brunswick.

Mr. Gary, a bill to amend an act passed in 1819, to prevent fraudulent trading with slaves.

Mr. S. A. Bryan, a bill for the better regulation of appeals from the decisions of justices of the peace.

Mr. J. J. White, a bill to establish Miltonville Academy in Anson county, and to incorporate the trustees thereof.

Mr. Cicerone, a bill to amend the first section of an act passed in 1816, to compel retailers of spirituous liquors by the small measure, to take licences from the county courts; and for other purposes; and

Mr. Mebane, from the committee on the Cherokee Lands lately acquired by treaty from the Cherokee Indians, which have been surveyed and remain unsold—which bills were read the first time and passed, with the exception of the one presented by Mr. Cicerone, which was rejected.

Ten Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen from the stable of the subscriber, in Orange county, 16 miles west of Chapel Hill, on the night of the 20th inst., a sorrel horse, with a large old fashioned double skinned saddle and bridle. The horse is about five feet high, small star on his forehead, small white streak on his nose, some white on his hind feet, his mane hangs on the left side. The person suspected as the thief, calls his name Speed, and he sometimes changes to Speed, and no doubt will change his name again; he is about six feet high, stout built, full in the face, and has the appearance of a man that has been sick; his dress was a light drab coloured coat and pantaloons, and a large hat turned up at the sides and behind. I will give the above reward for the horse and thief, or five dollars for the horse alone.

James Johnston.

Dec. 22, 1825. 54—39p

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, December 25.

ERRATA.—In the numbers of Callisthenes, a few typographical errors escaped, which we would wish to correct. In No. 2 in the 6th line of the 3d paragraph, for John Lovel read John Lovel. In the 3d No. last line but one of the 3d paragraph, for pernicious read pernicious. In the 3d line of the 3d paragraph of No. 4, for heightened read heightened.

In No. 4, in the note, Maurice Moore was intended to be referred to as one of the judges appointed by the crown; in the publication it would appear that John Harvey, who was speaker of the house of commons, was also one of the judges appointed by the crown, which was not so. This error was made in transcribing the copy for the printer.

CONVENTION.

We have been informed, by a gentleman from Raleigh, that the convention question has excited considerable warmth between the members of the assembly; that some of the eastern members have even talked of "blood!" But whatever heat may be displayed by a few intemperate individuals, we are well persuaded that the good sense of the people will prevent any thing like violence in the settlement of this question. Nations governed by despots, even on trivial occasions, may rush to arms, and carry fire and sword into neighbouring kingdoms; and civil wars, growing out of the dissensions of their rulers, may deluge countries in blood, and convert peaceful villages and fertile fields into smoking ruins and scenes of carnage. But here we need fear no such dire commotion. In this favoured land, the sceptre of anarchy is broken in pieces; and the love of liberty is too firmly rooted, and the interests of society too well understood, to suffer again to be unfurled the standard of that hydra-headed monster. Here the people govern—not an infuriated mob, impelled by passion, and blinded by superstition and bigotry—but a people zealous for the preservation of their invaluable privileges, guided by reason, and animated by an ardent love of liberty. In such a community, even the most important question—that of new-modelling the government—will be settled without a resort to the so common ultima ratio of nations. Here we need not fear that the efforts of the patriot will ever lead to the shedding of blood.

But we have wandered from our purpose. Our intention was merely to inform our readers, that a meeting of the members of the legislature favourable to a convention, took place in the senate chamber on Saturday evening last, for the purpose of devising means to bring about this desirable event. A committee was appointed to draft resolutions, &c. and to report at a meeting to be held on Thursday evening.

On the same evening a meeting was held in the commons hall, by the members opposed to a convention; at which a committee was also appointed to draft resolutions, and to report at an adjourned meeting. We hope in our next to be able to give more particulars.

The hon. John Branch has been elected senator to congress from this state, for six years from the fourth of March next. The votes were as follow:

	Branch.	Stokes.	Yancey.	Blank.
First balloting.	81	58	46	
Second do.	84	62	38	
Third do.	85	57	46	
Fourth do.	86	53	51	
Fifth do.	89	54	45	
Sixth do.	Mr. Yancey's name having been withdrawn,	100	86	0

Counterfeits.—We have seen, within a few days past, a new emission of counterfeit \$10 bills on the State Bank of N. Carolina, made payable to H Potter, at Raleigh, and dated 4th March, 1812. The engraving is well executed, the paper is bad, rather darker than the genuine bills and oily. The names are engraved and drawn over with a pen. The public are cautioned against receiving them.

Milton Gaz.

Kentucky Pork.—The state of North Carolina, heretofore noted for the quality and excellence of its pork, sent chiefly to the Virginia markets (from which was produced the famous Smithfield Ham, unequalled by those of Westphalia) is now indebted for large supplies of this article to Kentucky and Tennessee. The cultivation of cotton in this state has produced this new order of things. A 2000 Kentucky hogs, of a very large size, sold here very promptly the other day at six dollars a hundred. They were from Paris, in Bourbon county, 12 or 15 miles from Lexington, and fattened as we were informed, principally on clover and a boiled mash of meal and various vegetables. On their way here (a journey of 68 days, during which they increased in weight and condition very considerably) they were subsisted on corn. The profit to the drover we understand, was such as will insure a continuance of the trade. A letter from Mr. Swain, of Buncombe, dated some time ago, informs that between 30 and 40,000 head of hogs had passed through Asheville this season, intended principally for the markets of S. Carolina and Georgia.

Raleigh Register.

Mr. Samuel Alvey, of Baltimore, has recently arrived in this country from Spain, and is at present in this city. He is the gentleman who was severely wounded by the insurgents at Madrid, on the 7th July last, and the same who was robbed of despatches from Mr. Forsyth to this government, by a guerilla party, when on his way from Madrid to Bayonne.

From our conversation with him, we learn that our accounts of the intestine wars of Spain give us wrong impressions of its actual situation. The constitutional government is strongly established, not being seriously moved by the predatory excursions of guerilla bands, which, it is said, often retire within the French boundary, and are suffered to go and come without molestation by the French troops, which line that border. At Bayonne, it was known that, notwithstanding the rigid quarantine observed at the lazarettoes on the frontiers by the French government, and that the violation of the sanitary laws was subject to the heaviest punishment, even that of death, the *Cordon Sanitaire* admitted the insurgents of the *army de se*, anti-constitutional, without performing any quarantine whatever. They were provided with particular passports that enabled them to proceed to any part of France they chose, for the purpose of purchasing arms and equipment for their treasonable projects. Three bishops were in Bayonne, with their secretaries, and surrounded by priests and friars, admitted without being detained a single moment in quarantine. These members of the apostolic army were publicly purchasing arms and ammunition, and sending them both by water and land to the Peninsula.

We learn from the same gentleman, that Mr. Obadiah Rich, consul of the U. States at Valencia, has got possession of the original manuscript of Columbus's account of his first voyage to America. It is to be translated and published in English and Spanish; after which, it is expected the original will be transmitted for deposit in the capitol, or among the archives of the U. States.

Nat. Intel.

The bill to provide for the further suppression of piracy, which passed the house of representatives on Friday, was taken up in the senate yesterday, passed unanimously through all its stages, and returned to the house of representatives. It now may be considered a law, wanting only the approbation of the president, by whom its passage was recommended to congress.

16.

We are informed that commodore David Porter has been appointed to the command of our naval forces in the West India station.

16.

Riches of Pennsylvania.—We have before us a piece of marble excavated from the lands of Mr. Jacob Stienman, in Lancaster county, about seven miles from that city, which has been submitted to artists competent to judge, who pronounce it equal to the Italian marble. It has a most beautiful and delicate grain and is susceptible of the highest polish.

Philad. Gazette.

PERU.—Accounts from near Lima, dated Aug. 6th, confirm the intelligence which we some time ago published, that San Martin and Bolivar had a conference at Guayaquil, in July last; after which the latter proceeded for Callao. A disturbance is said to have taken place in Lima, on the 28th July, headed by the Marquis of Torre Tagle and the Cariones. The minister of state, Monte Agudo, was arrested for endeavouring to procure signatures to support either his own coronation or that of San Martin. They accuse him of embezzling two millions of dollars, and it is said he has declared Peru a confederate republic with Colombia. This great occurrence was preceded by the conflagration of the palace; and all the munitions of war, revenue and state, with only a few exceptions of the latter, were consumed. The people, it is added, were much dissatisfied with the conduct of their chiefs, who, from the desire of amassing money, had not concluded the war, nor pacified the country. The elections for the deputies were going forward, and if useful and popular men were chosen, a great deal of good was expected to be the result.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

New-York, Dec. 11.

Peace with Turkey and Greece.

By the arrival here this forenoon of the brig Ann, capt. Ashford, in 43 days from Leghorn, we have received the important intelligence by the captain, that peace had been concluded between the Turks and the Greeks, through the mediation of the emperor of Russia.

The news was brought to Leghorn on the 23d of October, by a vessel from Constantinople, and capt. Ashford states that the fact was generally believed in Leghorn, whence he sailed on the 25th. He also states, that the treaty leaves the Greeks in the same state of slavery they were in before the war. We very much doubt this part of the information.

Capt. Ashford sailed from Leghorn in company with the United States frigate Constitution, for Port Mahon, and sloop of war Ontario, for Tunis, with an American consul on board for that place.

Com. Adv.

Washington, Dec. 17.

Mr. W. W. of New-York, writes that the object of the congress of Verona is, to maintain the peace of Europe by mutual explanation, and a conjoint resolution therein taken, of the several states and sovereigns composing the European system.—That in the pursuit of this purpose, the congress will consider it its duty to avoid to be extreme of both parties; that they will equally discountenance the extravagant pretensions of those who advocate the monarchical principles, and will at the same time take due precautions against that wild spirit of innovation which aims at the overthrow of all established governments. It is not the purpose of the congress to meddle with the internal reforms of any government; provided only, that such reforms be not concerted by secret societies, and when carried into execution, or attempted to be carried, be not effected by the defection of the military from their sovereigns. Within these limits every state and people may reform their government, and the congress will oppose no obstacle.

An article in the Courier in speaking of the cruise of the Iphigenia frigate on the coast of Africa, and of her having captured 16 vessels trading in slaves, and released 2840, says—"On running down the prohibitory line of the coast to the northward of the line, the Iphigenia boarded upwards of forty-six vessels completely fitted out for the slave trade; but was unable to capture them from the circumstance of not having their slaves on board, which proof is necessary to condemn them. These vessels were under the flags of France, Spain and Portugal.

An expedition was fitting out to visit the interior of Africa. The Fullas (tribe of negroes) have in a great measure abandoned their trading in slaves for the more peaceful one of bartering with the English merchants for their commodities.

We learn that capt. Sabine, who arrived here yesterday in the British sloop of war Pheasant, is the same gentleman who accompanied capt. Perry in his voyage to the north pole last year. He has since been making experiments and astronomical observations in low latitudes, for the purpose of comparing them with those he made in the higher. We are informed that he has the identical two clocks that capt. Cook carried with him in his celebrated voyage round the world.

Evening Post.

The practice of boys flinging stones and other hard substances in our streets is a great nuisance. We trust our constituted authorities will take order on the subject. Last afternoon a little girl was passing the corner of Tenth and Filbert-streets, she was struck on the temple by a stone thrown by a boy, among a parcel, who were throwing stones at one another. The child walked a few steps, fell, and in a quarter of an hour, was a corpse.

Philad. Press.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

	9 o'clk.	12 o'clk.	3 o'clk.
December 18	53	57	57
19	61	71	73
20	66	73	75
21	47	48	48
22	48	50	49
23	49	50	45
24	27	32	38

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife, Lucy Holt, has left my bed and board and removed to the state of Tennessee, without any just cause, this is therefore to warn all persons who have been trading with her on my credit, as I am debarred not to pay any contract made by her.

George Holt, sen.

Haw River, Orange county, } 50—39
Dec. 22.

FOR ENT.

On Saturday the 28th inst. I will offer for rent, at the Market-house in Hillsborough, the house and lot in said town, belonging to the heirs of William Lockhart, deceased. The property will be rented for one year from the 1st of January next—terms made known at the time of renting.

J. S. Smith,

Guardian for the Heirs. 49—39

Dec. 16.

TO LET.

THE Store House lately occupied by James Phillips & Son.

Also FOR SALE.

A handsome Philadelphia built GIG, Inquire of

Wm. H. Whitted.

Dec. 17. 39—

A Good Opportunity.

THE proprietors of the OBSERVER & GAZETTE, will sell a great bargain of their Printing Establishment in Fayetteville.

From the many advantages in point of local situation, with the extensive patronage this paper now possesses, it promises to be ere long, one of the most profitable Journals printed in the state, and at the same time to afford a good field for the display of useful talent. To a man of some capital, practically acquainted with the details of a printing office, such an opportunity seldom occurs.

Further information may be obtained, by letter, addressed to James Beaswell, Fayetteville, N. C.

Fayetteville, Nov. 26. 40—

STATE OF MISSOURI.

The second legislature of this state met at St. Charles on the 4th ultimo, and chose Henry S. Geyer, speaker of the house of representatives, and Thompson Douglas, clerk. On the 5th, governor McNair communicated a message, from which the following extracts are made:—

"The fur trade has been greatly extended, and promises a valuable addition to the commerce of the country.

"There is another branch of trade lately opened, which would be inexcusable not to mention. For a year past, our adventurous citizens have extended their enterprise to the internal provinces of the Mexican empire; caravans of horses and mules, loaded with merchandise, have passed from Missouri to Santa Fe; and it is a fact, to the belief of which no credit would have been given, until it was performed, that wagons have this summer made the journey.

"The natural advantages of this state, and its internal sources of wealth, it is presumed, are not surpassed by any in the union. Our soil, excelling almost any other in fertility, has proved to be eminently adapted to the production of tobacco, and all the other staple commodities of the western states, and the climate has been found by experiment, more favourable to the cultivation of cotton than the most sanguine had anticipated. Salt springs of immense value are known to exist in various parts of the country, and a considerable portion of it abounds with inexhaustible mines of lead and iron.

"The importance of encouraging agriculture and manufactures will not escape your observation. For this purpose I will suggest the propriety of establishing agricultural societies throughout the state. These institutions naturally produce emulation, and emulation improvement. Their effects in other states have been found highly beneficial.

"Another subject of the utmost moral and political importance, is the instruction of the rising generation. A general diffusion of knowledge is the best safeguard to our excellent form of government. Despotism generally finds its surest support in the ignorance of the people, but republican principles flourish best in a land of literature and science. For the benefit and respectability of the state, it is earnestly to be desired, that the legislature will, without delay, make some provision for the advancement of this important object. It is true that a law was enacted by the first general assembly to protect the school lands from depredation; but nothing has yet been done to make them profitable to the state, or to promote the grand object for which they were intended. Many townships are populous, and require the aid of some legislative provision to enable them to realize the benefit intended by the donation of the sixteenth section in each township for the use of schools.

"As health is essential to all the happiness and enjoyments of life, whatever has a tendency to preserve and promote it, is worthy of your most serious consideration. Ardently wishing this invaluable blessing to be enjoyed throughout the state, I will suggest the expediency of incorporating a medical society.

"The establishment of a public hospital, at some convenient point, would be no small relief to those of our citizens who inhabit the borders of our navigable waters. The fact is well known, that many boatmen and others are annually left sick upon our shore, dependant solely on private charity for medical and other assistance.

"Internal improvements are properly within the sphere of legislative duties. Among the first subjects of this nature which will occur to your observation, will undoubtedly be the establishment of a state road and the safe navigation of the Missouri and other rivers.

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser.

NAPOLEON THE YOUNGER.

In looking over our files of papers brought by the Cortes, we observe more than one notice taken of this son of the deceased Napoleon, concerning whom little has been said for a few years past, but who, it would appear, if we are to credit the foreign journals, is destined to play an important part on the former theatre of his sire's ambition and glory. According to one account, resting on a report which had reached Paris from three different parts of the continent, viz. Prussia, Switzerland and the

south of France, an intrigue had been for some time on foot to place the young Napoleon on the throne of France on the death of Louis XVIII.; and that, on his accession, the new emperor was to bind himself by a coronation oath, to abide by the *Code Napoleon*, and all the civil and military institutions of the late emperor. That such a project has been entertained by the emperor Francis, appears no way improbable. Independent of the desire natural to the house of Austria, of aggrandizing its family, it cannot have escaped the lynx eye of the cabinet of Vienna, that the Bourbons have become extremely unpopular in France; so much so, that it is only by coercion that the people are restrained from openly taking measures to expel the present family from the throne. The death of Louis XVIII. has frequently been spoken of as the period when the disaffected, particularly the party favouring republican principles, will make an effort to destroy royalty; or, at least, to establish an order of things similar to that introduced into Spain. Any attempt to counteract this, by giving France a king from the old worn out stock, would, it has been thought, only hasten a catastrophe more terrible to the "Holy Alliance," than even the haughty dictation of Napoleon.—Of two evils, therefore, (we are only recording rumors) they seem to have chosen the least.—The young Napoleon being admired by a great proportion of the French people, on his father's account, would, no doubt, be a more welcome sovereign than any of the Bourbons; while his elevation to the throne would have a powerful effect in defeating the objects of those, who calculated on establishing a more liberal government than that of monarchy. The circumstances too, of the young Napoleon having been brought up in the court of his father-in-law, and educated according to his aristocratical views, would serve as a guarantee, that the new sovereign would never disturb that order of things in Europe by which his own power was consolidated, and which the holy alliance were so anxious to maintain inviolate. Whatever may be in these rumors and speculations, accounts agree in representing the attentions paid to the young Napoleon by the emperor of Austria, as more than ordinarily marked since the death of his father. The following extract of a letter from Vienna, dated Sept. 27th, while it gives some interesting particulars as to the personal qualities of this young prince, has a considerable bearing on the attentions to which we allude, and may not be unacceptable to our readers.

"I had last night an opportunity of seeing, for the first time, the son of that man whose turbulent ambition lost him the greatest empire in the world. Young Napoleon was at the theatre, and sat in the same box with his royal grandsire and the empress, but in a separate compartment, where he was attended by a middle-aged individual, who appeared to be his preceptor. It is not too much to say, that perhaps no youth ever boasted a finer or more interesting countenance than his. The likenesses of him which I have seen at Arkerman's, and other shops in London, are vile caricatures, compared with the original. They represent him as a florid, chubby boy, with a profusion of flaxen hair flowing over his shoulders. But he has nothing whatever of that appearance. His complexion is fine, but not florid; and his hair, cut quite short, is fair, but not flaxen. It is impossible to behold his face for an instant, and not be struck with the convincing likeness it bears to the more accurate delineations that are given of his father's countenance, particularly that prefixed to Mr. O'Meara's book.—The nose is precisely similar, as is also the conformation of the mouth, which, when he smiles, gives an expression of peculiar sweetness. It has long been said that he is intended for the church, but as yet he has not appeared in any initiatory habiliments. At the close of each act, when the drop scene fell, he uniformly rose from his seat, and stood behind the emperor, who, looking over his shoulder, conversed with him at occasional intervals, apparently with an air of paternal affection. There is in the countenance of the emperor of Austria an expression of solemn dignity, suited to his exalted rank, and in his manner an air of kindness that endears him to all his subjects. The empress wore no ornaments, and appeared in a white satin hat, with ostrich feathers, and had a large shawl thrown over her shoulders. No national air was played or called for, nor was there any obeisance made towards the imperial box."

From the Eastern Argus.

AGRICULTURE AND ARTS.

Those who behold with satisfaction every melioration of their species; who love the fruits of liberty and the lights of science; who would cherish a system of pure morality, founded upon reason, and see the truths of nature and revealed religion rising with a steady and divine light, unclouded by scepticism and untrammelled by bigotry, must observe with peculiar pleasure the spirit of improvement which is manifest abroad in our land. We mean that general spirit of improvement which pervades all classes of society; a spirit which is not confined to the walls of a college, nor to the dwellings of the rich and the great, but which enters the cottage of the poor, and is seen walking with the lowly and the humble; a spirit which no longer sits quietly at the doors of the learned professions, but follows the farmer into his field, and the mechanic into his workshop. It was left to the lot of our happy country to give to the world an instructive lesson in the science of civil government; to teach the nations of the earth that anarchy is not a necessary consequence of civil liberty, and to prove by experiment that man is capable of self-government.—And may we not indulge a patriotic pride at the idea that the world will shortly receive from our country another lesson of equal importance—that all classes of society are capable of mental improvement, and that all are capable of enjoying the benefits of science? It is a source of high encouragement to see what progress a few years have made in the development of these principles. Agriculture now looks up to science as its patron deity, and the arts have taken her by the hand as a help-mate and companion.—Proofs of our position are seen on every side of us. Societies are formed, and forming, in almost every section of our country, where the farmer and scholar unite their exertions for the improvement of agriculture. And although it may admit of a doubt whether the actual immediate benefits derived from their periodical exhibitions and shows are sufficient to counterbalance the trouble and expense attending them, yet we ought to view them with pleasure inasmuch as they are to a certain degree both the cause and effect of that spirit of improvement, which it is our interest to foster. Public journals are also established for the purpose of promoting agricultural science, some of which have an extensive circulation, and are of acknowledged utility. Mechanic associations are becoming no less numerous, active and popular, than agricultural societies. Another prominent circumstance, which marks the character of our country and the spirit of the times, is the establishment of apprentices' libraries. This is a recent improvement, but we already find them in almost every town of any considerable size throughout the country. Portland has its mechanic association and its apprentices' library; at Gardner on the Kennebeck, a literary institution is about to be opened, whose course of instruction is to be adapted entirely to agricultural and mechanical pursuits; and we have in our paper to-day an invitation from professor Cleveland, of Bowdoin college, to the artists and mechanics of Maine, to deposit at the college models of all improvements in machinery, in order to facilitate the general diffusion of a knowledge of their principles and uses.

One instance more we cannot forbear to notice, which goes to show that intellectual improvement in this country is stealing its way into every channel and rising above every barrier. A few years ago who in the world would have thought of seeing an elegant and extensive library attached to ships at sea, and the hardy tar while exiled on the bosom of the deep devoting his leisure moments to the improvement of his mind. Yet such is the fact, and the Franklin, now cruising in the Pacific Ocean, under the command of captain Stewart, is a brilliant example.

This subject, in a national point of view, is one of no ordinary interest. A general diffusion of science amongst all classes of the community, is the true foundation of a nation's glory and prosperity. It is to that we should look for the elevation of our national character, for the guarantee of our liberties, and for the immovable basis of all our civil and religious privileges. It is that, which will support our constitution and form of government when the laws of the land might be too feeble; and it is that, which will protect us from savage invaders, when armies and navies might not have the power.

THE MISTAKE.

A croppier's macaroni, closely shorn, Went to a barber's shop one Sabbath morn: Mid ranks of wigs he took his seat, to learn Some barber's news, and wait his shaving turn. Up came old Gauger with his flowing wig, White as a cauliflower, but twice as big, And peeping round, for he was almost blind, A vacant blockstand for his wig to find. He chanced, sad hap! his periwig to pop Upon the nut brown head of knowing crop. Up bounced the blade, and swore and founced about, "Oh demme—demme, sir, I'll call you out." Quick as light horseman vaults into the saddle, Did Gauger's spectacles his nose bestride, For much he stared to see his old wig walk, Swear so, and so undutifully talk. But soon as ever the mistake he spy'd, The good old man, quite out of breath, replied, "Your feelings, sir, I did not mean to shock, Indeed, indeed, I took you for a block!"

LIEUTENANT MANNING.

General Green having expressed a desire to learn the strength and position of the British forces, who were encamped at no great distance from our army, lieutenant Manning offered to undertake the hazardous service. He left the camp, and the next morning arrived at a poor farmer's house. He had been there before; the family knew him, and he readily obtained the loan of a shabby suit of clothes, and an old slouched hat, of one of the sons; and borrowing an old gun, the barrel of which was tied on with cotton strings, he set out apparently hunting, and in a few hours he came in sight of the British camp. The sentinel hailed, "Who's there?" He answered "me." Several questions and answers passed; the sentinel demanding what he was after; he replied, "Why, I'm looking for a turkey; la, what pretty white linen houses you have got there," coming towards the tents. The sentinel then stopped him, and took his gun from him, when a disturbance arose between them.—An officer came up, and ordered the sentinel to take him to the general, where Manning sustained his assumed character, stating, "that his daddy had gone off with the Tories, as our neighbors call 'em, and we had nothing to eat at home. So mammy sent me out to shoot a wild turkey; but coming along here, I was only looking at them little linen houses, when that fellow began to quarrel with me and took my gun away; and now my mammy will scold like all the world, because I staid so long, and I hav'nt killed a turkey yet; so give me my gun and let me go, as I dars'nt go home without it." Then noticing the epaulette on the general's shoulder, he pointed at it, and said, "Oh, la, what a pretty thing you've got on your coat there; I guess it must have cost five shillings. If I only had some of them guns out there, may be I could shoot a whole sight of them turkeys," with many other clownish expressions. The young officers were amused, and all deceived too, while Manning's mind and eye were busy. The general ordered them to dismiss him, as nothing but an ignorant country boy. Manning was soon back to the house, returned his disguise, and hastened to camp, with a full account to general Green.

Dayton Watchman.

Anecdote of Alderman Boydell.

A young engraver, just entering into life, and who afterwards rose to great eminence in his profession, applied to alderman Boydell for employment. Having never executed any considerable work, he had only some trifling specimens of his ability to show. The alderman, however, was satisfied from them that the young artist possessed abilities worthy of encouragement, and offered him a picture, if he thought himself equal to it. The young man undertook it, and agreed on 25 guineas as the remuneration. When the plate was quite finished, he waited on the alderman, finally to deliver it, with a proof. Mr. Boydell examined it so long, and, as it seemed, so minutely, that the artist was apprehensive that he was not quite pleased with it, and resolved to ask him—adding, "that he should be happy to make any alteration or correction that Mr. Boydell might suggest." "Oh no," replied the alderman, "I am extremely well pleased with it, and desire no alteration. It is charming—and instead of 25 guineas I shall give you 35;—very charming indeed! the more I look at it the more I like it—I shall give you 50 guineas." He went to his desk and wrote a check on his banker, which he gave to the artist, telling him to call on him in a few days, as he had further employment for him. The young man endeavoured to express his gratitude for this unex-

pected and munificent offer. He then failed him, when, casting his eyes on the check which he held in his hands, he found it to be for one hundred guineas. This happy event was the foundation of his fortune and his fame. [London Paper.

A TRUE STORY.

A butcher, who had purchased a calf, sat with it on a horse at a public house door; on which a shoe maker, remarkable for his drollery, observing, and knowing that the butcher had to pass through a wood, offered to the landlord to steal the calf; provided he would treat him with sixpenny-worth of grog. The landlord agreed; and the shoe maker set off, and dropt one new shoe in the path near the middle of the wood, and another near a quarter of a mile from it.

The butcher saw the shoe, but did not think it worth getting down for; however, when he discovered the second, he thought the pair would be an acquisition, and accordingly dismounted, tied his horse to the hedge, and walked back to where he had seen the first shoe. The shoe-maker, in the mean time, unstrapped the calf, and carried it across the fields to the landlord, who put it in his barn.—The butcher missing his calf, went back to the inn and told his misfortune, at the same time observing, that he must have another calf cost what it would, as the veal was bespoken. The landlord told him he had a calf in the barn which he would sell him—the butcher looked at it, and asked the price. The landlord replied give me the same as you did for the calf you lost, as I think it is full as large. The butcher would by no means allow the calf to be so good, but agreed to give him within six shillings of what the other cost, and accordingly put the calf a second time on his horse. Crispan, elated with his success, undertook to steal the calf again, for another sixpenny worth, which being agreed on, he posted to the woods and hid himself; where observing the butcher come along, he belloyed so like a calf, that the butcher, conceiving it to be the one he had lost, cried out in joy, "Ah! are you there! have I found you at last!" and immediately dismounted and ran into the woods.—Crispan taking advantage of the butcher's absence, unstrapped the calf and actually got back with it to the tavern; before the butcher arrived to tell his mournful tale, who attributed the whole to witchcraft. The tavernkeeper unravelled the mystery, and the butcher after paying for and partaking of a crown's worth of punch laughed heartily at the joke, and the shoe maker got greatly applauded for his ingenuity.

The tradition of the Devil and Dr. Faustus.

Faustus was derived from the old circumstances in which the Bibles of Faast, who was the first printer, appeared to the world. When he had printed off a considerable number of copies he undertook the sale of them at Paris. The copies were printed in imitation of manuscript, and it was his interest to pass them off as such, but as he was enabled to sell his bibles at sixty crowns while the scribe demanded five hundred, universal astonishment was excited, and particularly when he produced copies as fast as they were wanted and even lowered his price. The uniformity of the copies too increased the wonder. Inquiries were consequently given to the magistrates against him as a magician; his lodgings were searched, and a great number of copies being found, they were seized. Faustus red ink, which was peculiarly brilliant, was said to be his blood, and it was solemnly adjudged, that he was in league with the devil; when to save himself from a bon fire, Faustus disclosed his art to the parliament of Paris, who of course immediately discharged him from all prosecution.

Happiness is much more easily divided than some of us imagine. One man shall possess most of the materials but little of the thing; another may possess much of the thing, but very few of the materials. In this particular view of it, happiness has been beautifully compared to the manna in the desert, he that gathered much had nothing over, and he that gathered little had no lack; therefore, to diminish envy, let us consider not what others possess, but what they enjoy; more riches may be the gift of lucky accident or blind chance, but happiness must be the result of prudent preference and rational design; the highest happiness then can have no other foundation than the deepest wisdom; and the happiest fool is only as happy as he knows how to be."